

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

No. 13.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19th, 1882.

The Winnipeg South-eastern Railway charter, granted by the Manitoba Legislature, has been disallowed by the Dominion Government. The Company will apply for another charter at the next session of the Manitoba Legislature.

It is understood that Senator Skead will succeed Cauchon as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

Prof. Macoun is writing an extensive work on the North-West Territories.

Senator Cochrane states that it is his intention to take to the North-West next spring one hundred thorough-bred Hereford bulls. He will probably sell fifty to ranche men.

The Government announce that they will again re-adjust the tariff at the approaching session by taking off tea and coffee duties. It is probable that coal and breadstuffs duties will be re-adjusted.

The announced intention of the Syndicate to abandon the Yellowhead Pass will necessitate the application to Parliament for an amendment to their charter. The present contract says in specific terms that the railway from Selkirk to Kamloops must go by the Yellowhead Pass. The course being taken by the Syndicate has alarmed the country and rendered them more unpopular. A general election is believed to be not very far in the future.

A good deal of gossip and speculation respecting Col. Dennis' superannuation. He has been out ten years in the Department and ten more have been added for purposes of superannuation. His connection with the Department has given him private information regarding North-West lands, which superannuation enables him readily to coin into money.

It is understood that the Ontario Government will take means to enforce their authority over the territory awarded them by the Boundary Commission, and which the Dominion Government awarded to Manitoba.

George Stephen has gone to England on Syndicate business.

The trial of Guiteau, for the murder of Garfield, is still going on. Guiteau made a speech to the jury, declaring that the Deity inspired him to remove the President.

St. John fishermen complain that American sardine fishermen use kerosene torches at night, and that the oil scatters over the surface of the water and drives the herring away. The matter will be laid before the Government.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 19th, 1882.

Threshing is finished in this settlement and very good returns have been got. A. E. Forget had 150 bushels of wheat off 6 acres, on sod, and D. O'Neil 1,000 bushels of oats off 35 acres, on sod. The total amount of grain raised in this settlement is over eight thousand seven hundred bushels.

Flour still continues to arrive from Prince Albert, and is very good in quality.

A great many deaths are recorded among the Indians on reserves here, chiefly of children. The cause is cold and exposure.

Rev. Thomas Clarke returned to collect his flock on Saturday last, and has done bravely.

Business still continues brisk and plenty of one dollar bills are still to be seen.

Weather is mild and cloudy, with wind in south-west. Little snow falling, and about five inches of snow.

HUMBOLDT, 20th Jan., 1882.

Weather this week has been cold, cloudy and very windy. Anemometer has registered as high as twenty-four miles per hour. We have now about one foot of snow.

J. G. Oliver passed east on Tuesday last, in company with the mail.

FT. PELLY, 19th Jan., 1882.

A new detachment of police has been stationed here with Sgt. Bliss in charge.

Weather stormy and cold. Last night was 42 below zero.

The greatest excitement prevails at Qu'Appelle over a new town established on the main line of the railroad, sixteen miles south, called Troy. A leading physician of Portage la Prairie is the shining light.

Snow about sixteen inches deep.

LOCAL.

BEEF is now worth from 12 to 15 cents a pound.

HEAVY fall of snow at Battle River crossing on Saturday last.

VERY little beef is required by the Indian Department this winter.

Six sleighs loaded with bacon for the I. D. arrived on Monday night from Battleford.

BEER, of a very mild variety, is manufactured and sold at two establishments in town this winter.

VERY few Indians camped near the Fort this winter, but the drums are kept going all night just the same.

STOCKS of goods hold out better this season than in any previous one, as a much larger quantity were brought in.

THE Methodist mission school at Whitefish Lake has an attendance of 15 boys and 15 girls, all prospering in their studies.

THE coal limit laid out by J. L. Reid near the Big Island on the north side of the Saskatchewan was for Mr. Hardisty, and not for the H.B.Co.

SINCE word was received here of the duty to be imposed on coal, the price has raised from \$4 to \$5 a ton, delivered. Just the amount of the duty.

THERE are three traders at Whitefish Lake. The one who represents the H.B.Co. has shipped 3,500 rats already, which shows that rats are as plentiful there as elsewhere.

SMITH having finished the season's threshing, will take his engine to the Egg Lake Pines, and will saw shingles there for the balance of the winter, at the same place he was working in last winter, about twenty-six miles from here.

DANCE at the Fort on Wednesday night last, got up by the people of the Fort. The dance was in Loroque's quarters and supper was served in Henry Blanc's. About eighty were present and the fun was kept up until 6 o'clock Thursday morning.

THE telegraph line went down between Humboldt and Pelly during the violent wind-storm of Friday last. Five men left Humboldt on Saturday at noon to repair the break. The line went up on Wednesday morning at 11:30. The break is supposed to have been eighty miles east of Humboldt.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 19th January, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	48	9
Saturday,	19	17
Sunday,	7	— 8
Monday,	34	— 23
Tuesday,	24	18
Wednesday,	17	2
Thursday,	33	3

The mark minus (—) signifies below zero. Barometer rising.

Weather fair to cloudy and stormy. About two inches of snow fell on Tuesday night. Wednesday and Thursday little snow fell at intervals. Approximate estimate of snow, four and a half inches. Two very high winds during week. Friday evening recorded thirty-two and Monday evening twenty-six miles per hour.

STOVE FOR SALE.—No. 7, low oven, furniture complete, ten lengths of pipe. Price \$40. Apply to

FRANK OLIVER.

COCHRANE RANCH CO. (LIMITED).

BOW RIVER.

Importers and Breeders of Thoroughbred and Grade Stock.

We will keep constantly on hand a full supply of beef cattle, work oxen, driving and saddle horses. Having purchased a band of American bred horses, mostly descendants of the celebrated trotting stallion "Live Oak," we can safely recommend them as unsurpassed in the Territory for action and endurance. We have also in our stables at present the thorough-bred stallions Moss Trooper and Konrad, both noted English and Kentucky bred horses. Their pedigrees can be seen at the offices of the BULLETIN and Saskatchewan Herald. One of these stallions would be sold next spring to make room for two Clyde stallions now en route from Scotland, as we intend in future to pay more attention to breeding farm and draft horses. We will have a shipment of thorough-bred horses and cattle arriving in Benton by the first boats next spring and will import on reasonable terms pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and pigs of any breed required for parties residing in the Bow River or Saskatchewan districts, provided we have their orders in time to enable us to ship with our stock in the spring. As the selection of all our thorough-bred stock is under the supervision of the noted stock raiser, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, parties trusting us with their orders can rely on getting animals of the purest strains. A limited number of mares would be received next season for services to thorough-bred or Clyde stallions. Terms, \$25 for the season.

Address—

MAJOR JAMES WALKER, Manager
Bow River.

NOTICE.

To whom it may or may not concern. I hereby warn any person or persons against building, fencing or breaking on my claim, or removing therefrom any fencing, building, timber, coal or anything appertaining to said lot, I having resided on it six months, and in every respect complied with the requirements of the homestead law.

WM. HUMBERSTONE.

NOTICE.—Persons having any claims against the estate of George Verey, surgeon, deceased, are requested to forward their accounts to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the same estate are asked to kindly settle their accounts at an early date.

Jan. 12th, 1882. E. G. VEREY.

JAS. HALY & CO.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.,

GENERAL TRADERS.

A full assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., constantly on hand.

Highest Cash Prices for Fur.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Horse Clothing.

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

RETAIL—307 Main Street Winnipeg and opposite post office Portage la Prairie.

WHOLESALE—419 Main Street Winnipeg.

Special attention paid to orders from the North West.

MULHOLLAND BROS.,

323, Main Street, Winnipeg.

HARDWARE.

Builders Supplies, Mill Supplies, Belting, Lace Leather, Oils and Stoves.

Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Company.

Galvanized, Steel Barbed Fence Wire.

BOW RIVER.

The Bow River section comprises an immense stretch of country, being from the boundary line northward some 275 miles wide, and from the Mountains eastward between 300 and 400 miles long.

This south-west corner of the Great Lone Land is one of the best watered countries in the world. An infinitude of perennial streams flow from an inexhaustible supply in the mountains. Fresh water springs and pebbly bottomed brooks abound.

Speaking of the North-West, which is by no means a timbered land, the resources of the Bow River district are in this respect not small, the valleys of the mountains lying to the west are more or less full of timber, and as most of the streams run from a long distance in the mountains, these streams will be the means of transport down through the immense eastern slopes which comprise the prairie sections. In connection with the timber, coal is to be found on all the principal rivers, thus insuring an immediate home supply of fuel. The quantity and quality of this has been described by experts as "immense and excellent."

Then as to the agricultural capabilities of this district. These we may really say are as yet untested. The only man we know of who has for the last five years attempted farming and attended to his business (we speak of John Glenn, of Fish Creek,) has as a result, made money rapidly. No doubt in the near future thousands with like effort will reach like results. At any rate we have, on every hand, a luxuriant natural growth, which speaks volumes for the soil from which it springs.

But it is in the capacity of a great stock range that the Bow River country excels. In many localities westerly or "Chinook" winds from the Pacific so moderate and affect the climate that the snow does not lay on the ground any time. "But," says some one, "what about those fearfully cold snaps when the temperature runs down to 40 below zero and further. How can cattle, in such times, live out and gather their own fodder?" Well, let me try and explain how this actually takes place. The atmosphere is dryer than in the Eastern Provinces, and the cold is not nearly so penetrating. Forty below zero and further east, would be something terrible, while out here men travel across treeless plains and camp out in the open air at such times without any great inconvenience. And as it is with men, so with cattle and horses. During the most severe cold these feed in the valleys and roam out on the plains and do not seem to mind it. But the chief reason is the wonderfully nutritious properties of the grass upon which they feed. While the long grasses of the eastern plains and provinces, as winter approaches, dry up and wither, these of the western plains and mountain region, being shorter and denser in growth, seem to be preserved as hay, and as winter comes on, and all through it, there is a second growth of green grass which forces his way up through the old, and thus this prairie fodder is prepared and seasoned by its own growth, so that the animal feeding thereon, even in the depth of winter and during severe cold, is warmed and strengthened. And though Providence has specially favored some localities with a combination of suitable qualities, yet the whole district, with comparatively little provision in the shape of shelter and fodder, can and will be made into an immense stock growing preserve.

There was a great deal of truth in a statement made to me last autumn by an experienced person. Said he, "There are millions of dollars in the pasturage of this country."

And here let me give the general opinion as to the Government policy towards stock ranges. We are told that large blocks of pasture lands are to be leased to companies and individuals, thus shutting up these lands from settlement and giving these companies and individuals a monopoly of the country, or at least of the best parts of it. If this is true, grievous wrong will be done to very many who, in the past, have, through the years, borne the brunt of isolation and risk to life and property consequent on the opening up of a new country, men who have nobly done their part in testing the qualities and proving the capabilities of this great new land, and though with limited means have yet ac-

complished a work which deserves at least the recognition of fair play from the hands of our Government. Let not this fair inheritance, only now beginning to develop its magnificent proportions and resources, have, in the start, thrown upon it the incubus of speculation for the mere sake of speculation. On the other hand let the Government give a broad and hearty welcome to actual settlers whether rich or poor, and in this part, so well fitted for the growth of meat and wool for the world's market, let us have a free range where in the great company and humble individual may alike, and with the same right, turn out their herds to graze, whether these be thousands or hundreds or tens, as the case may be.

Yours truly,

JOHN McDUGALL.

Morley Mission, Jan 3rd, 1882.

DR. LAUDER.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed letter from Dr. Lauder in answer to my letter sent by request of the meeting held here on the 6th of December.

W. D. JARVIS

"DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of the 14th inst. inviting me to take up the practice at Edmonton. The conditions on which I could accept your very kind offer would be a guarantee of two thousand dollars per annum. Should these terms meet the views of the citizens of Edmonton, I will be most happy to accept their kind invitation.

"JOHN W. LAUDER."

In the Montreal fur market in November last, good mink was worth \$1 to \$1.25, marten, the same, dark beaver, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per lb., bear, \$3 to \$10, muskrat, 10 to 12 cents, lynx, \$1.50 to \$2, skunk, 50 to 75 cents, fisher, \$5 to \$7, otter, \$3 to \$10.

ALTHOUGH the Syndicate have not received the exclusive right to cut timber in the northern part of Ontario, they have received that right 20 miles on each side of their line from Brokenhead, in Keewatin, to the Ontario boundary.

THE Irish Constabulary are instructed to warn persons against allowing Land League meetings in their houses. Every person attempting to hold a Land League meeting will be immediately arrested.

A farm in Kildonan parish, about a mile north of the city of Winnipeg, was bought lately for \$13,000, and sold in a few days after for \$25,000.

THEault Ste. Marie Bridge Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, will apply for a charter at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

THE earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the second week in November were \$130,500.

THERE are thirty-four criminals and fourteen insane persons in the Manitoba penitentiary.

NORTHERN Pacific construction trains are now operating five miles west of Powder River, Montana.

A RAILWAY is projected between Thunder Bay and Duluth.

T. HOUSTON,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

Will do all kinds of blacksmithing work with neatness and despatch, at his shop in the H. B. Co's fort, Edmonton.

Low Prices and No Credit.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

MESSRS. MCKAY & BLAKE,
Edmonton, N.W.T.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—House, frame, 18x22, story and a half high. Lot 159, Main street, range 2, H.B. Co. property, town plot of Edmonton. Apply to

J. LAKE,

on the premises,

or at Frank Oliver's store.

JUST ARRIVED

The largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

yet brought into the City of Edmonton, and marked down at prices to suit the times.

Call, see and be convinced.

BOYS' SUITS, all sizes and prices.

" OVERCOATS, all sizes and prices.

MEN'S SUITS, all sizes and prices.

" OVERCOATS, all sizes and prices

large lot of

HEAVY TWEED SHIRTS

very cheap. Call early and secure bargains

A large stock of

GENTS' WINTER UNDER CLOTHING.

A few

LADIES' MANTLES;

superior in quality and very cheap.

A fresh lot of

TEAS AND OTHER GROCERIES.

Stock in other lines well assorted.

A. MACDONALD & Co's

FRANK OLIVER,

Main St.,

has on hand a good stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for sale at lowest prices.

Farm produce taken at cash prices.

LOCAL.

The steam mill is crowded with grists.

There is said to be sufficient snow for saw-logging, up the river in the woods.

The H.B.Co. paid dues on four hundred thousand feet of lumber cut here last summer, and Norris & Co. on two hundred thousand.

HUMBERSTONE & Robertson are taking coal out of their drift in town for use in Hardisty & Fraser's steam grist mill.

Mr. S. LUCAS and family arrived on Monday evening last, and will resume charge of the Peace Hills Indian farm.

JOE MACDONALD and W. Roland left on Tuesday last for Battleford with 19 sleighs, to bring up flour for the H.B.Co.

MR. H. S. YOUNG, Mrs. George McDougall and Mrs. W. L. Wood arrived from Lac la Biche on Saturday afternoon last.

A LETTER received here from Bow River last week says that goods of all kinds were never so plentiful at Ft. McLeod as they are now.

As the mild weather continues the price of hay is lowering instead of raising. Six dollars a ton, in the stack, is said to be the price now.

THRESHING was finished on the south side of the River at Ft. Saskatchewan on Saturday last. P. Brunette had the best grain on that side of the river.

LOTS 62 and 63 range two on the H.B.Co. property were sold by W. Stiff to Jas. Lauder, on Tuesday last for \$36.50 apiece advance on the first payment of \$8.50.

DUCKS were seen by the wood choppers near the mouth of the Vermillion creek on the 2nd of January, and a stock duck was seen at the Wah-sat-now creek on the 11th.

LOTS on the H.B.Co. are changing hands at large advances. Prices range from \$30 to \$60 advance on residence lots to \$100 on those on Broadway and Main street, while corner lots on either of the above streets are still higher.

MR. DONALD McLEOD is agitating to have the H.B.Co. Main street continued across the Methodist Mission, and Mr. David McDougall's properties and connected with the present Main street at the boundary of Colin Fraser's property.

A FEW hundred weight of coal brought down from Capt. Moore's limit at the Big Island was tried in Ross' grate, and gave every satisfaction, proving itself much superior to the coal mined in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton. The opinion of Mr. Reid, who surveyed the limit, being that if it was not true coal it was just as good for every purpose.

THE entertainment in aid of the school building fund, which was announced for Monday last has been postponed until next Thursday evening, when it will positively take place. Should more money be realized than is necessary to clear off the debt at present due on the school it will be used to purchase maps and other school fixtures. It is said Rev. Mr. McLachlan of Victoria has some on hand which could be secured immediately.

THE collection of subscriptions towards the school building fund is making good progress. There is still a balance due on the school, exclusive of the mortgage of \$26, and an unpaid balance on the list yet of \$29, all of which it is confidently expected will be paid. Besides what is due on the building there is \$15 to pay for the stove pipes and the putting of them up, besides \$10 rent for the use of the stove during the winter. The wood is to be supplied voluntarily by parties sending their children to school, and others, who are generously inclined.

THE chances are very much against a satisfactory steamboat service on the Saskatchewan next summer. The Northcote and Lily are as yet the only boats on the river, and enough freight is now lying at Cumberland and Grand Rapids which should have been forwarded last fall, to keep them busy for some time after the opening of navigation. Next season's business will likely be double that of last year, while it will be late in the season before other boats can be brought across Lake Winnipeg taken up over the Grand Rapids and got in running order on the Saskatchewan—probably not until the high water is nearly over.

Snow enough for good sleighing fell on Tuesday night—the first of the season.

Two children died of whooping cough at St. Albert settlement last week. Quite a number are suffering from the disease.

D. M. McDUGALL left on Tuesday last for Victoria with 6,000 lbs. of beef for the Indian Department, and 4,000 of freight for the H.B.Co.

J. L. REID, D.L.S., left for Prince Albert on Sunday last. Mr. Stanley, one of his party, will remain to lay out timber limits for the Messrs. Lamoreaux, of the Sturgeon River grist mill.

Braver Lake, about thirty miles east of Ft. Saskatchewan, has not been frozen over all winter, and the settlers there have been able to keep themselves supplied with ducks in consequence. By all accounts the country in the vicinity of this lake is peculiarly adapted for settlement. The lake itself is large enough, being about thirty miles long by ten broad, and it has a moderating and equalizing influence on the land in its neighborhood in proportion to its size. It is supplied with water from numerous small creeks and has one outlet, the Beaver River, so that the water is perfectly pure and good both in winter and summer. It lies along the eastern slope of the Beaver Hills, which approach to within a few miles of the shore and are plentifully supplied with large and small timber, both of spruce, birch and poplar. On the east side of the lake the country is open plain having a gentle slope towards the west and south, and quite free from scrub. Very little crop has been grown there yet, but what has been tried has done remarkably well, even in the past unfavorable season. The extent of country is such as to give every chance for a large settlement, while the natural advantages are unsurpassed in the North-West.

MR. J. WALTER has a contract from the North-West Navigation Co. of building three flat bottomed scows, of eight tons burden, at the Athabasca Landing next spring. They are to be used in taking the machinery for a steamboat down the Athabasca to a point below the rapids which exist on that river between the mouth of the Lac la Biche River and Ft. McMurray at the mouth of the Clearwater. The boiler will weigh about two and a half tons and will, if possible, be built in sections for convenience in taking from here to the Athabasca Landing by the cart road. The steamer will run from Ft. McMurray down the Athabasca to the lake of the same name, and thence on down the Great Slave River as far as the rapids above the Salt River, and up the Peace River as far as the chute at Ft. Vermilion. It will be used in the delivery of freight in the Athabasca H.B. Co. district, in forwarding that for the Mackenzie River district, and perhaps also the Peace River district. A cart road will be built from the Long Portage to Ft. McMurray to avoid the navigation of the Clearwater in which there are five bad rapids. Last fall Chief Factor R. McFarlane travelled from Edmonton to Ft. Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, by the route the scows will take, a distance of about 400 miles, in eight days.

ST. ALBERT.

On the 12th instant R. F. Scollen started for Montreal and Ottawa via Shaw and Helena. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Petitot and Mr. Edward Cunningham. Rev. Father Petitot is going to Toronto to receive proper medical treatment. Mr. Edward Cunningham is a young half-breed of St. Albert. After studying French and Latin classics the last four years under Rev. Father H. Grandin, at Lake Ste. Anne, has been sent by his lordship, the Bishop of St. Albert, to pass three or four years in the University of Ottawa. He is the first half-breed in these North-West Territories who will have the benefit of a perfect education with a view to the priesthood. He will come back to St. Albert in 1886 to receive sacred orders at the hand of his own bishop. Rev. Father Scollen is coming back at once, and is expected at St. Albert by the beginning of April.

Five lay brothers and four hired men are busily engaged in getting timber for the new hospital. The work is going on as quickly as possible. It is probable that the frame of this building will be up by next fall.

OLIVER & McDONALD,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order.

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished

Everything done with neatness and despatch.

OFFICE—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or elsewhere.

R. MCGINN, C. J. BRYDGES,
Agent, Edmonton. Commissioner.

P. HEINICK,

(St. Jean's new building, south side of Main St.)

has on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND

HARDWARE

direct from Montreal, for sale at lowest prices for

CASH OR GRAIN.

GROCERIES AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fourteen oxen and horses, for which grain will be taken in exchange.

X. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heinick's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

BEEF FOR SALE

BY THE

CUT OR CARCASE

AT THE MARKET HOUSE.

at lowest rates for cash or grain.

D. M. McDUGALL,

Beef Contractor

EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

LAUDERDALE HOUSE.

(Opposite Frank Oliver's store.)

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

JAMES LAUDER, PROPRIETOR.

First-class weekly and day board at reasonable rates.

Livery and feed stable attached

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

will be published every Saturday morning from the 29th of October until the 1st of May.

Subscription for the season, \$2.00

Advertising rates:—Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; ten lines, three months, \$5.00; ten lines, six months, \$10.00.

Job work done neatly, quickly and cheaply at the BULLETIN office.

Terms strictly cash.

All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

As one fourth of the term for which the BULLETIN is published having expired, it will be given for the balance of the term for \$1.50.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 21, 1882.

ROADS.

One of the greatest drawbacks to emigration to this part of the North-West is the difficulty of getting here caused by the length and badness of the road. Although there are four different trails by which to reach Edmonton from the east, during the latter part of the distance they are all so bad it is questionable which is the worst.

What was formerly the principal one, on the north side of the river from Carlton, has been almost abandoned of late years, on account of its numerous creeks and valleys. In wet seasons eight or ten creeks had to be rafted between here and Ft. Pitt, as there were no bridges, and in any season their deep valleys were a great hindrance to freighters. About sixty miles of the road, from Victoria to Sturgeon River was utterly execrable, although a large amount of money had been spent on it in making bridges across the smaller creeks, cutting out the roads through timber and grading on the hills. The bridges are now rotten and the trail is almost impassable.

The second trail opened up was the plain trail from Carlton, running by the Traupling Lake and Sounding Lake, crossing the Battle River near the Flag Hill and coming in by Hay Lakes, over the western part of the Beaver Hills. This road was used mostly by plain hunters in the days of the buffalo and although a good, dry and level road was not travelled much by freighters on account of scarcity of wood over a great part of the distance and in dry seasons a scarcity of water. Besides it was very lonesome, there not being a house the whole way, and at times the Battle River was not fordable.

When the telegraph line was built a trail was opened up along it from Battleford to Hay Lakes, from which place it followed the plain trail to Edmonton. It was a fairly good road with plenty of wood and water, no large creeks to cross, and with only one considerable valley—the Grizzly Bear. The last thirty-five miles of the road, from Hay Lakes in, however, was very bad, being hilly and through timber.

Four years ago a fourth trail was made, which turned off the telegraph line about eighty miles from Battleford, crossed the Vermillion river at its most southerly bend and followed the valley through the Moose Mountains, crossed the open plain south of Victoria, and came in to Ft. Saskatchewan between the north-west slope of the Beaver Hills and the river. From Ft. Saskatchewan the road was good on either side of the river to Edmonton. This road avoided the Grizzly Bear valley and the Hay Lakes road, gave a direct route to Ft. Saskatchewan and was fully as short to Edmonton as any other road. It was established as the mail route, and for

three seasons almost all the travel to and from the east came and went over it. Last summer, however, the season was so wet that the creeks on it were raised so as to make fording impossible, and rather than raft some and bridge others freighters and emigrants came by the Hay Lakes road. Of course a large amount of heavy freight coming over a narrow trail in a wet season does not improve it any, and consequently what was a bad road before is a great deal worse now.

A large emigration is expected here during the coming season and a great deal of freight must also be brought in, all of which will have to be brought over one or the other of these roads, and we think that it is not too much to ask that an appropriation be made for the improvement of them, by the Government of the North-West Territory, if they have any funds for the purpose, and if not, by the Dominion Government. A few hundred dollars would put either road in good shape, and Government money could never be spent to better advantage. The Hay Lakes road requires to be cut out wider through the timber, and a few small bridges to be made, while the Vermillion trail requires large bridges on the Vermillion and Beaver Rivers and small ones on six or seven little creeks. The expense in either case would not be heavy, and would be a great help to emigrants coming in, who have enough trouble at the best of times.

It is to be regretted that we have no representative to lay the matter before the North-West Council, but the members of it are fully cognizant of the facts, and it is to be hoped that they will in this matter consider the interests of the territory at large and not merely those of the part which they represent, or in which they happen to reside.

AN M. D. WANTED.

While all parties acknowledge the necessity for an experienced medical man in this place, and those who know him express full confidence in the ability of Dr. Lauder, few will be inclined to agree to the terms on which he offers to take up medical practice here. Not that there is any doubt about the practice amounting to the sum of the guarantee required, but because there is no necessity for such a guarantee, and because a guarantee is wrong in principle. The population here is large enough now, to give a good man a fair practice, with every prospect of a large increase in the near future, and while we could not give a well established practitioner sufficient bonus to induce him to come here, any one who has not got a good practice could not do better than take the opening that offers. If we give a man a bonus to come, how can we be secured that he will not use the money merely to take a pleasure trip and return, or even if he does stay that he will be worth the money? Or if we give a guarantee that the practice will amount to so much, we have no guarantee that he will use his best endeavors to build up the practice to that amount. And if from any cause dissatisfaction should arise on either side, the way would be in a measure closed for another man, as he would naturally argue that if the first on the ground could not get along, even with an income guaranteed, there would be no show for him, having no such aid, while the fault might lie altogether with the doctor and not with the place or people. No doubt there is at present a great necessity for a doctor here, but we think that all that is necessary for the people here to do in the matter is to advertise the fact, giving the circumstances of the case in detail, in some of the eastern papers, and offering, at most, if extra good references were given, a bonus of half the expenses of

the trip up, or half the cost of the stock of medicines on hand here at present, formerly belonging to Dr. Verrey, deceased. This we think would be enough to show any man that we were in earnest in asking for his services, and his paying half his expenses would guarantee us that he was equally in earnest.

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